

### Remarks

The Examiner's reconsideration of the application is urged in view of the amendments above. The allowance of claims 1-4 is gratefully acknowledged.

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Surati et al. U.S. Patent 6,456,339 B1.

Amended claim 5 describes a method for aligning a projector by using a test pattern whereby:

- the test pattern is projected on a screen
- the test pattern comprises a plurality discrete image components
- the position of each image component being individually adjustably settable
- so that the test pattern obtained on the screen is composed of one or more pre-calculated points.

In Surati '339 a method is disclosed for displaying images on a screen in which the display is driven from corrected or modified pixel data (Col. 6, lines 31-34). The pixel correction function corrects for misalignment of projected overlapping pixel arrays (Col. 6, lines 61-63). No attempt is made to align the projectors, either mechanically or electrically, either in position, rotation, relative brightness, or relative hue (Col. 8, lines 31-33). Opposed to the method according to the invention, in the Surati method a screen to projector mapping is established which is used to distort images before they are sent to the projectors (Col. 8, lines 52-55). The basis of the method according to Surati is thus not the alignment of one or more projectors, but the correction or modification of the pixels which are the elements of the image to be displayed.

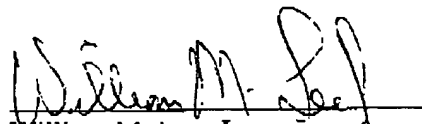
The means used in the Surati method are also different from the means used in the method according to claim 5. The Surati method comprises a step of projecting test charts onto the screen. The image, obtained on the screen, comprises a plurality of squares or landmarks, which are not individually adjustably settable. The relative position of one landmark versus another is fixed, determined by the test chart and the global position of all landmarks on the screen is determined by the relative location of projector and screen. There is also not foreseen any possibility of obtaining on the screen a test pattern composed of one or more pre-calculated points.

The method disclosed in the Surati '339 patent is thus completely different from the method described in the amended claim 5 and the subject matter of claim 5 is thus not anticipated by the prior art references.

It is submitted that the application is now fully in condition for allowance, and the Examiner's further and favorable reconsideration in that regard is urged.

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Respectfully submitted,

  
William M. Lee, Jr.  
Registration No. 26,935  
Barnes & Thornburg LLP  
P.O. Box 2786  
Chicago IL 60690-2786  
(312) 214-4800  
Fax (312) 759-5646

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